MALAGA, (*in Spain,*) July 15. Letters from Gibraltar advise, that the Emperor of Morocco is set out from Fez, to put himself at the head of a numerous army, which, it's said, will amount to 70,000 men. It is not of a certainty known with what view this armament is made, but it is given out that it is only to render him respected among his own subjects.

Gibraltar, July 21. By the last Letters from Barbary we learn the Motives of the Emperor of Moroco's arming, and putting himself at the head of his Troops, which had rendezvoused at Mequinez; he led them in Person against the Siloes, a barbarous, but powerful and numerous Nation, inhabiting a hilly Country, to compel them to pay him a tribute, as is done by all the other Nations that depend on his Empire. After marching three Days, he found them waiting to receive him. The Battle was bloody, and lasted two Days. The Emperor gained a compleat Victory, with the Loss of 7,000 Men: He made 800 Prisoners, among whom are the most considerable of the Siloes. After sending them to be confined in different Castles, he marched his whole Army towards the Eastern Coast, with a View, it is said, to retake a Borough, which Algiers has long usurped from him. It is imagined that he will return through the Territory of Tetuan, in order to raise there as much Money as he can; and get back to Mequinez before Winter.

L O N D O N, September 9.

The following paragraph appeared in some of the news-papers of this morning.

"More than one account is said to have been circulated of a late important conference, falsly pretending to be founded on authorities of the highest nature: The impartial part of mankind will certainly be cautious of giving credit to any of these stories, or of believing that the heads of either party would authorize their friends to propagate even truths, which on many accounts it would be improper to reveal, much less that they would lend their names in support of falshoods on this occasion."

HIS M. in consideration of the present disgusts among his subjects, had, upon the death of the E. of Egremont, resolved to sacrifice all private resentment to publick union and peace; and their being then two of the great offices of State vacant, viz. Secretary of State, and President of the Council, and two or more persons being willing to submit to honourable removes (one of whom was First Lord of the Treasury) his M. was in hopes that these great offices, which carry most of the power of the State, would have gratified the Ambition of the Opposition. Accordingly a person was employed to sound the sentiment of Mr. P. the great leader of that party, who then answered with much condescension and moderation. Upon which he was sent for to his M. who repeated what is before related. Mr. P. upon his meeting, supported himself upon a reasonable footing, acting rather the supple and humble character, to draw his M. and the present administration, into a negotiation, as it will afterwards appear, merely to shake the confidence of the administration. What he chiefly insisted on was to be assisted by the able counsel of Lord Bute, but he was answered, that as this could not be seriously desired, so it was also impossible, because that generous Nobleman had taken the resolution of retiring where even the voice of Faction and Malice could not pretend he had the smallest concern in publick affairs, and merely for the quiet of the kingdom, though it was extremely inconvenient for his private affairs. —— Here then the negotiation ended; Mr. P. desiring time to consult his friends till Monday, when he returned to his M. and assuming quite a different stile and manner from the preceeding day, he said, That after considering the state of the nation, and the state of parties, he found, unless the following conditions were granted, he could not propose to enter into his M———'s service; viz. Himself Secretary of State, and to have the disposal of all offices: Lord T. First Lord of the Treasury, with three of his friends in the board (among whom Mr. Wilkes is supposed to have been intended to be one) the D. of C. at the head of the army, and the naming a Secretary at War: Newcastle and all his friends to come in: Every man who was concerned in making the peace but Lord Halifax, to go out; and even all who voted for it, who might stand in the way of others who disapproved.

To which his M. said, "Sir, I believe, from my feeling as a man, I have offered as great sacrifices as ever Monarch submitted to, merely for the good of My People, whose minds have been poisoned by ambitious and designing men; but you want to reduce me to such a situation, by disavowing my own act, and what my heart approves, and by giving up my friends to a vain and factious resentment, that I should be unworthy of ever having another friend; and you yourself must first despise, and then distrust, me. No, Sir, before I submit to these conditions, I will first put the crown on your head, and then submit my neck to the axe."

L O N D O N, August 15.

The Queen's Palace, St. James's Park, Aug. 16.

This morning about ten o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Prince; her Royal Highness the princess dowager of Wales, several lords of his majesty's honorable privy council, and the ladies of her Majesty's bedchamber, being present. This great event was immediately made known by the firing of the Tower guns.

Her Majesty and the young prince are, God be praised, as well as can be expected.

Aug. 18. Yesterday was observed as an holiday at all the Public Offices, in honor of the young prince's birth, in consequence of orders sent on Tuesday night for that purpose.

It is said that the government are so greatly alarmed at the ravages, murders and depredations of the Indians in North-America, that two regiments that are now at Portsmouth, and that were designed for some other places, are directly ordered to that continent, and that the whole number of forces that will be sent will be 10,000.

The French Court make a difficulty of paying for the maintenance of their prisoners in England, where near 30,000 of them were treated with the greatest care, tenderness and humanity; while the English prisoners were used most cruelly and inhumanly in the dungeons of France, where some of them remain to this hour, notwithstanding we have an Ambassador at that Court: but we ought to have Consuls in France, as well as in Spain and Portugal.

Notwithstanding all the pains that have been taken, there appears no room to hope for a good understanding between the old and the new Ministry: so that warm debates are expected as soon as the parliament meets.

TO BE SOLD by

Timothy Green,

The following Books, (which chiefly belonged to the Estate of *Mr. Timothy Green*, decens'd) So CHEAP, that the Purchaser can't ask for the least Abatement, viz.

DICTIONARY of Arts and Sciences, 4 Vol. Bailey's Dictionary. English Dictionary. Gordon's Grammar. Fisher's Concordance. Plays in 3 Vol. Hudibras. Young's Works. History of the Martyr's. Bibles of different Sizes. Account Books of all Sizes. A large Assortment of Latin Books. Josephus, 4 Vol. Gardner's Life. Trader's Guide. Scot's Christian Life, 5 Vol. Doddridge's Life and Progress. Harvey's Tract. Fisher's Marrow of Divinity. Afflicted Man's companion. Crawford's dying Thoughts. Hill's Arithmatick. Ever Green, 2 Vol. Watts on Prayer. Mather's Life. Bunyan's Grace abounding, Ditto Come and welcome. A great Variety of small Histories. Neal's Observation on Surgery. Boarhave's medical Correspondence. Keill's Anatomy. Salmon's Dispensatory. Monroe's Anatomy; and a Number of other Books on Physic. Clark on the Promises. Rotherford's Letters. Thomson's Seasons. Instructions for a Lady. Reynolds on the Passions. Edwards on Religious Affections. Vade Mecom. Theory of the Earth. Tate & Brady's Psalms at 1/6. Cocker's Arithmatick. Henry on Prayer. Art of Meeting. A Blow at the Root. Harvey's Dialogues. Rambler. Rowe's Works Watts's Psalms. A variety of Tragedies, Comedy's and Farces. Erskins on the assurance of Faith. Pomfret's Poems. Watts's Lyric Poems, Ditto Hymns. Testaments. Psalters. Spelling-Books. Primers. And a great Number of other bound Books, too tedious to be here inserted; with Ten Thousand Pamphlets on different Subjects. Those Gentlemen who have a Mind to enlarge their Libraries, have now the best Opportunity for the Purpose that ever offered in the Colony, as said Books will be Sold extreme Cheap, there being a necessity for turning them into Cash.

New-London, Nov. 15, 1763.

STOLEN from me the Subscriber, last Night, from the South Side of Church's Wharf, on the Beach, the Fore-sail and Main-sail of a two-mast Boat; the latter thick Duck, the other small Ditto. Whoever will discover the Thief, so that the Sails may be Recovered, shall have Five Dollars Reward. CHARLES JEFFERY.

STRAYED or Stolen from me the Subscriber, about the 25th of August last, a red Heifer Three Years old, has Four white Feet, a small Diamond in the Forehead, and a white spot on the Shoulder: she has no Ear mark. —Whoever will inform me where she may be had, shall have Two Dollars, paid by me,

CHARLES JEFFERY.

Choice Linseed OIL, Lampblack, and Providence Stone-Lime, to be Sold at the Printing Office.

NEW-LONDON: Printed by TIMOTHY GREEN, at the Printing-Office late in the Occupation of Mr. TIMOTHY GREEN, deceas'd; where the Printing-Business is correctly and expeditiously performed, at a very reasonable Rate. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE, at *Six Shillings per* Year, excluding the Charge of Postage; and ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at a moderate Price.

Any remarkable or important Intelligence from our Correspondents, will be thankfully received, and inserted in this Paper.

N. B. The Business of Copper-plate Printing, and Book-binding, is performed by said *Green.*